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## Mapai to Decide Today on Broad or Narrow Cabinet

**By Moshe Brilliant**  
TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mr. Ben Gurion is expected to make an announcement in the Knesset tomorrow afternoon on the results of his efforts to form a new government, but whether he would be able to introduce a government was still an open question tonight.  
If the Prime Minister is not ready, the Knesset will discuss the bill governing the election and powers of the President and will postpone the question of the new government until Thursday.  
The Mapai central committee will meet here at 10.30 tomorrow morning, five and a half hours before the Knesset is due to assemble in Jerusalem. There will be no discussion but the committee will simply get down to vote on three alternative proposals:  
1) A coalition with the General Zionists and the Progressives which would command a 77-43 majority in the Knesset.  
2) A coalition with the religious parties which would command a 53-47 majority.  
3) To return the mandate to President Weizmann.  
A representative meeting with the General Zionists was discussed informally on Sunday between Mr. Meir Argov, of Mapai, and Mr. Peretz Bernstein. The G.Z. Executive discussed the situation tonight and shortly before midnight announced that two alternative proposals would be communicated to Mr. Ben Gurion tomorrow. One of them is understood to be in line with the Progressive Party's proposed compromise that the G.Z. should get the trade portfolio and drop their claim for a ministry of development; alternatively they would offer to give up the trade portfolio if given the development ministry.  
In an interview with the Progressives on Sunday, Mr. Ben Gurion declined to consider a new approach to the G.Z. after they had announced the breakdown of the talks on Thursday night. The decision of the General Zionists to take the initiative in reestablishing contact with Mr. Ben Gurion is therefore significant; and it was communicated tonight to the Progressives whose mediation has led to these developments.  
No draft agreement has been reached with the religious parties but Mr. Ben Gurion will be able to give the Central Committee a clear idea of what such an agreement would entail. A coalition with the religious parties would probably involve a larger Cabinet than the proposed coalition with the G.Z. Mapai Hainzrah would expect two seats, Agudat Israel, Hainzrah, and Agudat Israel, each one seat.  
**Larger Cabinet**  
Mapai have 40 seats to the religious parties total of 13 would be a 53-47 majority. While a Cabinet of 29 is unlikely, it would probably be larger than the one of 13 or 14 envisaged with the G.Z. and Progressives.  
Mr. Ben Gurion conferred on Sunday with Mr. David Pinkas, Rabbi Ishak M. Levin, of Agudat Israel, and Mr. Ben-Zion Minkov, of Agudat Israel. All three undertook to give him their replies by tomorrow. This was his first contact with representatives of the Agudat and Agudat Israel on the subject of the coalition in the two months since the elections. The meeting with Mr. Pinkas was of particular interest in view of his statement to the Knesset where he indicated which parties he considered eligible for the government. Mr. Ben Gurion omitted any reference to Hainzrah.  
After his talks with the three religious parties on Sunday, Mr. Ben Gurion is understood to have asked the Progressives whether they would consider supporting a Mapai-religious bloc coalition, even if they remained outside. The Progressive Political Committee will meet in Jerusalem tomorrow to vote on a line of action. Leaders of the Party, however, stressed tonight that their decision to stay out of a narrow coalition unless Mr. Ben Gurion offered a direct trade portfolio to the General Zionists was irrevocable.

## U.N. Agency Urges Executive Body for Military Operations

**UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuters).** — A U.N. subcommittee yesterday recommended that in the event of any further aggression the U.N. should appoint an "executive military authority" to coordinate and direct military operations.  
This authority would be either a state or a group of states which would be authorized by the U.N. to act on its behalf within the framework of U.N. policy.  
The subcommittee was appointed by the Collective Measures Committee to study what U.N. machinery could be set up to deal with any new aggression like the invasion of South Korea.  
In its report issued today the subcommittee said that under the Charter aggression could be dealt with by the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee.  
Since both were subject to the veto the report said until such time as they could function properly the U.N. must provide some agency responsible for the direction and conduct of its military operations.  
It therefore proposed that in the event of aggression there be an executive military authority which would have full responsibility for the "strategic direction and control of the U.N. forces within the framework of the policies and objectives as expressed through such resolutions as the U.N. may adopt at any stage of the collective action."  
The proposed authority would be given the power to designate the commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces and to replace him.  
If the authority consisted of a group of states the commander-in-chief should be designated by mutual agreement and his powers defined by the authority.  
The subcommittee urged that members maintain within their own territories trained and equipped forces which could be promptly available to the U.N.

## P.C.C. Resumes Talks Today

**By Nora Beloff**  
**SPECIAL TO THE POST**  
PARIS, Tuesday (OFNS). — The Palestine Conciliation Commission tomorrow resumes its official negotiations on its five-point peace plan. So far, the Commission notes with satisfaction that neither the Arabs nor the Israelis have slammed the door on the proposals, but this negative attitude of non-refusal represents the sum total of the progress so far achieved. The Arabs, who agreed to discuss the Commission's proposals, have held one official meeting with the Commission, and it is reliably reported, they never got beyond expressing their pronounced dislike of the preamble to the proposals, which would pledge both sides to abstain from "hostile acts" and which they declined to sign.  
In the Arab view, as I understand it, if hostile acts mean military violence, there is no need to sign any further agreement, as they already signed an armistice three years ago. On the other hand, if hostile acts mean socially and economically hostile policies, it would involve them in abandoning the economic blockade and resuming diplomatic relations, and so reversing their entire policy toward Israel. This, they claim, they will not do until the Israelis meet the territorial and financial claims against them.  
The Israelis, on their side, have not yet started official talks even on the preamble. Their delegation here declined to pass on the proposals to their government until Tel Aviv had a chance to examine the new principles involved, which were outlined in advance in the inaugural speech by the chairman, Mr. Ely Palmer.  
**No Incentive to Hurry**  
A few days then had to elapse while the proposals were being studied, and subsequently the Commission decided to abstain from calling a meeting during the Jewish New Year holidays. There was evidently no incentive for spurring the Israelis into action, what with the Arabs still stuck fast on the preamble.  
However, although the Israelis have not yet made any official pronouncement on the five-point proposal, they have already taken the initiative in proposing a non-aggression pact with the Arabs as the first step towards a general settlement. While the proposals themselves to a certain extent meet this demand, since they include a preamble pledging both sides to renounce aggression, the Israelis nevertheless continue to feel that their method of a formal non-aggression pact, bringing the two sides into direct contact, would have greater psychological impact.  
Even so, the differences which separate the Israelis from the Commission are

## Robertson and Glubb For Talks in London

**LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters).** — Sir Brian Robertson, C-in-C British Land Forces in the Middle East, and Glubb Pasha, Commander of the Arab Legion, are coming here shortly.  
General Robertson is expected to have consultations on the proposed creation of a Middle East defence command which may be set up after Turkey joins NATO. He is also expected to discuss the proposed command in relation to the problem of the withdrawal of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.  
At the same time Glubb Pasha is coming to London on a three-week holiday and will probably have talks here on Arab Legion problems.  
**Commonwealth Talks**  
Commonwealth military leaders will also meet in Britain for three or four days to discuss general strategy. They will also examine plans for the use of new armaments and equipment.  
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The liquidation covers South Korea's loan to the U.S. army from the start of the war to the end of last July. Yang reported that other U.N. members with troops in Korea would follow the American Army's example.  
The Korean government claim that the loan to the U.S. was the main cause of inflation.

## Four Killed in Collapse of House in Jerusalem

Four people, including a mother and two of her children, were killed yesterday morning when a crumbling, one-story stone house in the Bikhshar Quarter of Jerusalem collapsed.  
Residents of the area said they were awakened at 7 o'clock by a "loud thud," which was followed immediately by a heavy fall of dust that covered the fallen-in building in Rehov Shalom. Neighbours rushed to the spot and started to clear away the debris, while others notified the police.  
One of the first to reach the scene was Mr. Haim Cohen, father of the stricken family, who lived with his wife and three children in one of the three apartments in the building. He had stepped out into the courtyard only a few moments before the accident. Mr. Cohen started digging with his hands at the debris that had fallen into the cellar of the house.  
**Child Rescued**  
Police and the Magen David Adom appeared about 20 minutes later and were soon joined by the Fire Brigade, Municipal engineers and representatives of the Army Engineer Corps, who helped organize the clearing parties of volunteer workers.  
Among the first to be rescued was 2½-year-old Liana Cohen, who was bruised and was rushed to Hadassah Hospital where she is recovering. At about 3.30 the rescuers found the bodies of Mrs. Shoshanna Cohen, who was pregnant, her two children Sapota, six, and Elhanan, six months, and another, Mr. Nissim Bahar, 35. All were found to have died of suffocation.  
Neighbours reported that the occupants had received "several warnings from the city and police" to evacuate the building because it had been found to be in a "dangerous state of disrepair." An other report said that the building proprietor had asked the occupants to leave and had refused to accept the rent on the grounds that the building was "unsafe" on their responsibility.  
A city engineer who examined the collapsed house, said he could not state immediately whether it was "one of the hundred houses" in the capital which had been condemned by the authorities as uninhabitable. He recalled instances where the police had removed families by force from concrete quarters, only to have the residents return a few hours later.  
The only real solution is to offer these people alternative quarters, which we are not in the position to do," he said.

## France will Back England on Oil

**UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuters).** — France will support Britain in her oil dispute with Persia, Mr. Maurice Schuman, French Foreign Minister, said yesterday in answer to a question at a diplomatic press lunch here.  
M. Schuman said that when the Persian problem was raised before the U.N. Security Council, France would "support the cause of collective security."  
"The International Court of Justice has given a decision and that decision must be respected," he added.

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Mr. Tung Pi-wu, speaking over Peking Radio, said the Americans did not show the least good faith in the Korean truce talks. The Chinese people have no option but to stand ready to beat back any new offensive, at the same time striving together with the Korean people for the success of the armistice negotiations, he declared.  
He claimed that 217,000 U.S. troops had been wiped out since October, 1950, and said Chinese volunteers entered the conflict because the Americans ignored China's warning not to cross the 38th Parallel and because the Americans were plotting to occupy all Korea.  
The Vice-Premier remarked that in the past two years the Communists had liberated all China except Taiwan, now besieged by American imperialism, and referred to the Communist liberation of Tibet as one of the most important victories won by the Chinese people in 1951.

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British had presented the Council with a resolution asking it to prevent Persia from expelling the British oil men and warning that the situation involves a threat to peace and security. It also asked the Council to call on Persia to conform to the recent findings of the International Court of Justice, which ruled that neither party should take any action which would interfere with the normal functioning of the oil fields.  
"Something must be done to arrest an apparently suicidal process," Britain's chief delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, told the Council.  
The Soviet alternate delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, objected immediately that the Council had no business interfering in the Anglo-Iranian dispute, since to do so would be a "crude violation" of Persia's sovereignty.  
He based his objection on Article 7 of Chapter 2 of the U.N. Charter, which provides that nothing said in the Charter authorises the U.N. to interfere in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.  
The Russian contention was supported by Dr. Alec Bebler of Yugoslavia, while

## U.S. Wants Mediation

**UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuters).** — The U.S. delegation was today reported to be consulting other Security Council members on a compromise plan to deal with the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.  
American spokesmen said it was obvious from yesterday's debate in the Council that there was not the required majority to support the British resolution.  
The U.S. was reported to favour an alternative approach to the problem along the lines of mediation. This would probably mean the appointment of a Security Council mediator to consult with both parties on a possible agreement.  
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Mr. Churchill's guarded proposal to form an all-party government was put out in his first big speech looking toward the October 25 national election. In an address prepared for a party rally of 6,000 people in Liverpool stadium, he urged a "substantial and solid majority to bring an end to this period of unavoidable but mischievous party strife, to let the nation get on with its work with the least political interference and to promote the greatest measure of agreement among ourselves."  
At Scarborough yesterday, Premier Attlee sounded a new call for world peace here yesterday, declaring that Britain stood ready at any time to meet and talk with the East.  
In a crusading speech to the Labour Party annual conference, Mr. Attlee declared Britain had done all she could to close the great gulf between East and West, and to bring the peoples on both sides together. He said the countries behind the Iron Curtain have only to make a real response in words as well as actions to be able to get rid of suspicion.  
The Prime Minister introduced a debate on the party election manifesto published last night. He said if the world was to be free from fear and they were to get an accommodation with the nations on the other side of the Iron Curtain, there must be adequate strength among the freedom-loving countries.  
The debate itself produced few notable speeches from the floor of the hall and no real attack on the National Executive election manifesto. There were no attempts by the government's left-wing critics to renew their demands for arms cuts.  
Because of the election, the conference crowded its earlier agenda, which contained many resolutions expressing alarm at the high inflation rate, demanding arms cuts and other motions which would have made it one of the most controversial in the party's history. Now it promises to be the most peaceful.

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Mr. Tung Pi-wu, speaking over Peking Radio, said the Americans did not show the least good faith in the Korean truce talks. The Chinese people have no option but to stand ready to beat back any new offensive, at the same time striving together with the Korean people for the success of the armistice negotiations, he declared.  
He claimed that 217,000 U.S. troops had been wiped out since October, 1950, and said Chinese volunteers entered the conflict because the Americans ignored China's warning not to cross the 38th Parallel and because the Americans were plotting to occupy all Korea.  
The Vice-Premier remarked that in the past two years the Communists had liberated all China except Taiwan, now besieged by American imperialism, and referred to the Communist liberation of Tibet as one of the most important victories won by the Chinese people in 1951.

## U.S. To Repay South Koreans

**PUSAN, Tuesday (Reuters).** — The South Korean Finance Minister announced today that his government will receive \$12,400,000 from the U.S. as part of the liquidation of the Korean loan to U.S. forces in Korea.  
He said Mr. Acheson on September 27 promised payment through the Korean Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Yang Yoo Chang.  
The liquidation covers South Korea's loan to the U.S. army from the start of the war to the end of last July. Yang reported that other U.N. members with troops in Korea would follow the American Army's example.  
The Korean government claim that the loan to the U.S. was the main cause of inflation.

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